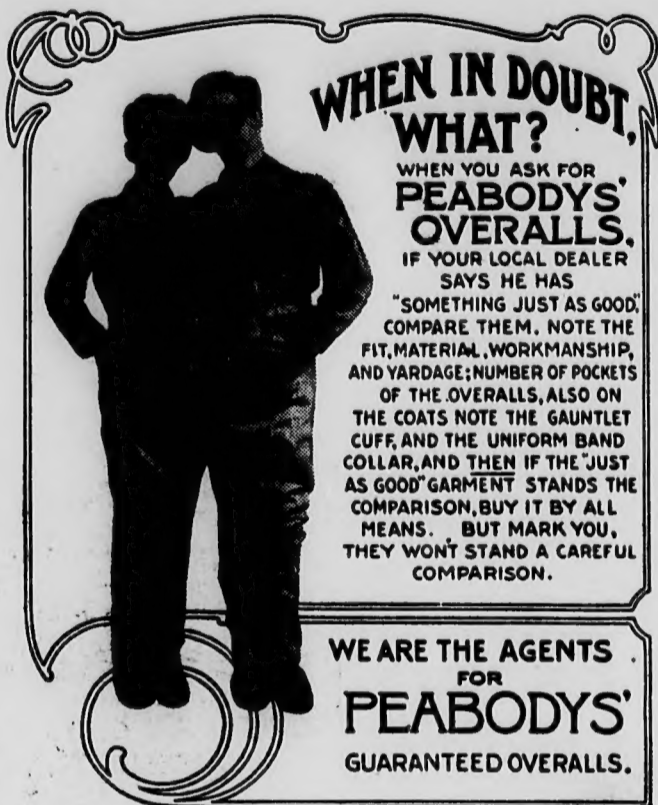


DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1915

No. 35



WHEN IN DOUBT, WHAT?
WHEN YOU ASK FOR **PEABODY'S OVERALLS**. IF YOUR LOCAL DEALER SAYS HE HAS "SOMETHING JUST AS GOOD," COMPARE THEM. NOTE THE FIT, MATERIAL, WORKMANSHIP, AND YARDAGE; NUMBER OF POCKETS OF THE OVERALLS, ALSO ON THE COATS NOTE THE GAUNTLET CUFF, AND THE UNIFORM BAND COLLAR, AND THEN IF THE "JUST AS GOOD" GARMENT STANDS THE COMPARISON, BUY IT BY ALL MEANS. BUT MARK YOU, THEY WON'T STAND A CAREFUL COMPARISON.

WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR PEABODY'S GUARANTEED OVERALLS.

J. V. BERSCHT
MEN'S AND BOYS OUTFITTER

Genuine Furniture Values



Low Priced
DRESSER
and
Wash
Stand

A neat design of exceptional value, finished in Quarter Oak finish. It is 69 in. high and 32 in. wide fitted with 13 x 22 bevel plate mirror. Price **\$8.90**



Wash Stand
to match dresser, size 18 x 24. Price **\$3.90**



High Chair
Fancy twined spindles, something similar to cut, only **\$1.50**

EXCELLENT VALUE
Bed, Spring and Mattress, complete for **\$10.90**

Rumball & Hyndman
Be Sure and Ask for Coupons

BORN

NELSON—To Mr. and Mrs. W. Nelson, Sunnyslope, on Friday, August 13th, 1915, a son.
BATES—To Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Bates, Didsbury, on Monday, August 30th, 1915, a son.
DICKSON—To Mr. and Mrs. David Dickson, Didsbury, on Saturday, August 14th, 1915, a daughter.

The following goods were shipped by the Red Cross Society to Provincial headquarters, Calgary, last week: 46 pair socks; 7 dozen triangular bandages; 15 dozen service handkerchiefs; 8 surgical shirts; service shirt; 8 pyjamas; 4 straight bandages; 5 pairs knit socks; 21 personal bags; 11 dozen hospital handkerchiefs; 6 T bandages; 5 wash rugs.

School Board Robbed

The Didsbury schools opened on Monday last with all the teachers present except one, Vice-Principal Johnson, and thereby hangs a tale of robbery without violence from the School District and the School Board are consequently mourning the loss of a teacher at the eleventh hour.

As it is well known the Olds School Board had a fight amongst themselves over their principal just before summer holidays commenced and the ratepayers of Olds had to settle the matter by an election. However, this did not seem to settle the dispute with the consequence that they have been see-sawing all summer long about a new principal and just at the last day or two before school opened they decided to get a new man. A well known leader in scholastic affairs in the Olds inspectorate has been taking a hand in the game with the consequence that the Olds Board came down with this gentleman and with the offer of a much larger salary enticed the former Didsbury 1st Vice-Principal to take the Olds school just at the last minute, leaving the Didsbury schools minus one of their principal teachers. The salary being paid by Didsbury was \$950, the salary to be paid by Olds is \$1,400.

The Didsbury Board is now looking for another teacher to take Mr. Johnson's place, but it is poor business when the inspector of the School district will allow such things as this to happen.

Two Months for Stealing

A case of one working man stealing clothing from another workman was heard by Magistrates Osmond and Hunsperger on Thursday afternoon last. The complaint was laid by Andrew Clark of Hunterville against Christ Jensen who had taken clothing belonging to Mr. Clark while working with him at Hunterville and taking it away with him when he left. Jensen was arrested at Bowden by the R. N. W. M. P. Prisoner pleaded guilty when arraigned. The magistrates in passing a sentence of two months at Fort Saskatchewan stated that as prisoner had plead guilty they had taken this into consideration in passing sentence but that as there was quite a few reports of petty thieving taking place in the country they intended to deal strictly with such cases as they came before them.

On Thursday morning James Craig was brought before H. E. Osmond, J. P., on a charge of breaking and entering Williams & Little's store. As there was absolutely no evidence to sustain the charge, the accused was honorably discharged.

AROUND THE TOWN

Next Monday is Labor Day and a Dominion holiday. All stores and the Banks will be closed on that day.

Rev. Mr. Robertson of Fort Dover, Ont., brother of Mr. Alex. Robertson of Westcott, is visiting with his brother and other friends in the district.

Mr. Aaron Erb of the Berlin Shirt Factory, Mr. Peter Sherk, of the Bridgeport and Baden Flour Mills, and Mr. Dan Sauder, all of Berlin, Ont., were visitors with Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Peterson this week.

Miss M. Bauer begs to announce that she will hold her Fall Millinery Opening on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 2nd, 3rd and 4th. A cordial invitation is extended to all ladies to attend the opening.

Duck shooting commenced on Wednesday and as usual the early morning hours were productive of great slaughter amongst the innocents. Local nimrods were out in full force, and the stories of the fine mallards that were missed because of some reason or another were wonderful to hear.

The Red Cross rooms have been moved from the former quarters into the Jackson block, and will be open on Friday as usual, when tea will be served by Mrs. W. G. Liesemer, Mrs. Dowdell and Mrs. J. A. Findlay. The society wish to thank Mr. Wrigglesworth for the use of the building which he so kindly gave the society free of rent.

The Mountain View Women's Institute of Alberta, met at the home of Mrs. Wm. Archer on Thursday, August 19th. The President, Mrs. Denney, opened the meeting with the song, "Home Sweet Home," after which the minutes were read by the Secretary, Mrs. Emerson. The discussion for the afternoon was trees and flowers for Alberta, Mrs. Kiteley giving an excellent paper on ferns. During the meeting it was arranged that in the future the Institute devote all their energies in making supplies for the Red Cross. Mrs. H. Pearson rendered a solo which was much appreciated by all, after which a dainty lunch was served by Mrs. Archer, assisted by Miss Ruby Archer. On September 16th, the Institute will hold their next meeting at the home of Mrs. Ward.

The congregation of the Presbyterian church listened with pleasure to the extra vocal selections which were rendered by Rev. and Mrs. A. Beecroft on Sunday evening last. Mr. Beecroft has a splendid bass voice which shows remarkable compass. Mrs. Beecroft in her rendition of "The Ninety and Nine" also held her audience spellbound with her splendid interpretation of this old song. It will be remembered that Rev. Mr. Beecroft filled the pulpit in the absence of Rev. Mr. Marshall on his holidays two years ago; after leaving here he took unto himself a wife and they both went to Germany to study music leaving there just before the war broke out. Mr. Beecroft now has a charge at Aylmer, Ont.

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$157.10

Patriotic Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$ 26.45

Belgian Relief

Previously acknowledged.... \$110.75

BUSINESS LOCALS

3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

NOTICE—Miss Scheidt wishes to announce that she will commence teaching her fall music class next week. Anyone desirous of taking lessons kindly call or see her soon.

FRUIT, FRUIT—Studer has received a carload of fruit. You should call at his store before buying elsewhere.

TWENTY acres B. C. Fruit Land to trade for farm land or city property. Give full particulars, Box 1410, Calgary, Alta.

FOUND—A 22 repeating rifle found in laneway in rear of Mr. Spink's residence. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses of advertising rifle at Pioneer office.

FOR SALE—Three-year-old Short-horn cow, fresh May 30th. Apply W. R. Stokes, Didsbury. s1p

NOW is the time to get your large fruits for canning. Studer has just received a carload of fine, ripe fruit. Give him a call.

My Purchase Price for CREAM

is as follows:

Sweet Cream, 27c per lb. butterfat
No. 1 Sour Cream 25c per lb. butterfat

Clover Hill Creamery
R. LEBLANC, Proprietor

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Secure Prompt Returns through Union Bank of Canada Drafts

When you ship your fruits, grain, livestock or any other produce, ensure prompt payment by putting through a **Union Bank of Canada Draft** on the Consignee. This is the business-like way, and will save you delayed payments and sometimes loss. The cost is trifling—see the Manager about it.

DIDSBURY BRANCH
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

Out of respect for the late Earl Sexsmith, who was a former member of the Didsbury Citizens Band, the boys fittingly concluded their Saturday evening's programme by feelingly rendering the Dead March in Saul as they were unable to attend the funeral in regulation form to fulfill the last duties of respect for a departed comrade. Up to the present stage of the existence of the Citizens Band this is the first occasion wherein they have been called upon to render this most solemn number of their repertoire thus each member being deeply reminded of the solemnity of the occasion.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"A lady," he cried in affected astonishment. "Ravenspur, here is a lady! Madame, permit me to tender you our assistance. You are in pain."

A white, defiant face looked up—a beautiful face disfigured for the moment by evil passions. There was murder in the eyes. The woman seemed to have no consciousness of any one but Tchigorsky.

"It is you," she hissed. "Toujours Tchigorsky."

"Yes, it is I. But I have unfortunately forgotten your name. Strange that one should do so in the case of one so lovely and distinguished. You are—"

"Mrs. May. Mrs. Mona May." She had caught sight of Geoffrey now and a smile came, forced to her lips.

"Mrs. Mona May," said Tchigorsky. He spoke in the same slightly mocking strain. "Mrs. Mona May. How stupid of me to forget. And yet in my muddled brain the name was so different."

Geoffrey bent over the woman anxiously.

"You are in pain," he said. "May I assist you?"

"Indeed, it is very kind of you, Mr. Ravenspur," Mrs. May replied. "I tripped over something. I have hurt my ankle."

"Barbed wire," said Tchigorsky. "Laid down to trap—or—burglars."

"But on no other occasion—"

Mrs. May paused and bit her lips. Tchigorsky smiled. He understood what she was going to say. On no other occasion when she had been here had she encountered a similar obstacle.

Geoffrey was frankly puzzled.

"How did you get here?" he asked. "When the gates are closed—"

"But they were not closed an hour ago when I slipped into the yard," was the reply. "I am ashamed to say that I allowed sheer vulgar curiosity to get the better of me, and now I am properly punished for my error of taste."

"Nothing but curiosity," Tchigorsky murmured. "My dear Ravenspur, you may dismiss any unworthy suspicions from your mind. The glamor of your name and the fatal romance that is to your race have proved too much for the most charming and most tender-hearted of her sex."

"Of course not," Tchigorsky spoke in the same mocking way. The light yet keen sarcasm was lost on Geoffrey, but the other listener understood. "Mrs. May would not injure a living creature—not a fly or a bee."

The white face flashed again. By this time the woman was on her feet. One foot she found it almost impossible to put to the ground.

"Get a conveyance and take me home," she moaned.

"Perish the thought," Tchigorsky cried. "Would the Ravenspurs outrage the sacred name of hospitality like that? Circumstances compel the life of the cloister and the recluse, but there are limits. Suspicious as the family must be, I am sure they would not fear an unfortunate lady with a sprained ankle."

"Of course not," Geoffrey observed. "I will go and prepare them."

He had read that suggestion in Tchigorsky's eyes. Headless of Mrs. May's protests, he had vanished towards the house. Tchigorsky had stooped and taken the woman in his arms as if she had been a child.

"What a precious burden!" he said. "Scarred and battered, old Tchigorsky is a fortunate man, madam. There, you need not struggle; your little fluttering heart has no occasion to beat like that. I am not going to throw you over the cliffs."

The last few words were uttered in tones of smothered ferocity.

"You are a devil," the woman muttered.

"Ay, you are right there. Never was the devil stronger in my heart than he is at this moment. Never was I more tempted to pitch you over the terrace into the sea. But there is worse than that waiting for you."

"What are you going to do with me?"

"I am going to carry you into the house; I am going to introduce you formally to the family of Ravenspur. I am doing you a kindness. Think how useful the information afforded you will be later!"

"You are certainly the boldest man in England."

"As you the most utterly abandoned and unscrupulous woman. I can only die once. But I am not going to die before I see you and your hell-spawn all hanged."

"Why don't you denounce me now?"

"Madam, I never did care for unripe fruit. The pear is ripening on the tree, and I will pluck it when the time comes."

Tchigorsky pushed the window of the morning room open and laid his burden down on a couch.

Almost immediately Rupert Ravenspur, followed by Mrs. Gordon and Geoffrey, came into the room. Ralph was already there. Geoffrey proceeded to explain and make the necessary introduction.

"And who is this gentleman?" Rupert Ravenspur demanded, his eye on Tchigorsky.

"A friend of mine, Ralph put in, 'Dr. Tchigorsky.'

Ravenspur bowed, not that he looked overpleased.

"Permit me to place my hospitality at your disposal," he said. "It is many years since we entertained at Ravenspur, nor do we, in ordinary circumstances, desire them. At present I cannot do less than make you welcome. Madam, I regret that your curiosity should have ended so disastrously."

"I am properly punished," Mrs. May groaned. "My poor foot!"

In the presence of pain and suffering even Ravenspur's displeasure disappeared. Mrs. Gordon proceeded to cut away the high French boot and bathe the small foot in warm water.

Almost immediately Mrs. May declared the pain to have passed away. There were tears in her eyes—tears that moved some of the onlookers.

"I am sure I don't deserve this," she said. "I have behaved so abominably that I really don't know what to say."

"Say nothing," Mrs. Gordon replied simply and gently, "but come in to supper. I understand that you are staying at Jessop's farm. A message shall be sent them that you will not return till morning. Meanwhile, if you will lean on me we will manage to reach the dining room."

The procession started. In the doorway stood Vera. She came forward with a speech of condolence. Tchigorsky was watching the pair. There was a hard gleam in his eyes; the clenching of his hand as over the hilt of a dagger. Beyond, with a face as white as her dress, stood Marion.

She staggered against the table as she saw Mrs. May. Her face was full of terror. Geoffrey wondered what it all meant. And was this the wildest comedy or the direst tragedy that was working before his eyes?

CHAPTER XXVIII. More of the Bees

Of the real palpitating horror of the situation only three people round the table knew the true inwardness. They were Tchigorsky and Ralph and Mrs. May. Geoffrey guessed much, and probably Marion could have said a deal had she cared to. Her face was smiling again but the uneasy, haunted look never left her eyes. And all through the elaborate, daintily served meal Mrs. May never glanced at the girl once.

And yet, here under the Ravenspur roof, partaking of the family hospitality, was the evil itself. Ralph smiled to himself grimly as he wondered what his father would say if he knew the truth.

Once or twice as he spoke Mrs. May glanced at him curiously. She was herself now; she might have been an honored guest at that table for years.

"Your face is oddly familiar to me," she said.

"I regret I cannot say the same," Ralph replied. "I am blind."

"But you have not always been blind."

"No. But my misfortune dates back for a number of years. It is a matter that I do not care to discuss with anybody."

But Mrs. May was not to be baffled. She had an odd feeling that this man and herself had met before. The face was the same, and yet not the same.

"Were you ever in Tibet?" she asked.

"I had a brother who once went there," Ralph replied. "I am acquainted like him. It is possible you may have met my brother, madam."

The speech was sullen, delivered with a stupid air that impressed Mrs. May that she had nothing to fear from him. And yet the words had a curious effect on her. Her face changed color and for the first time she glanced at Marion. The girl was trembling; she was ashy grey to her lips. Tchigorsky, observing, smiled.

"Tibet is a wonderful country," he said, "and Lassa a marvellous city. I had some of my strangest experiences there. I and another man, since dead, penetrated all the secrets of the Holy City. It was only a miracle that I escaped with my life. But these I will carry to my grave."

He indicated the scars on his face. Vera was profoundly interested.

"Tell me something of your adventures there," she said.

"Some day, perhaps," Tchigorsky replied. "For the most part they were too horrible. I could tell you all about the beasts and birds and insects. I see you have some bees outside, Miss Vera. Did you ever see Tibet bees?"

"Are they different to ours?" Vera asked.

Tchigorsky glanced up. Mrs. May was regarding him with more than a flattering interest. A slight smile, almost a smile of defiance, parted her lips. Marion was looking down at her plate, crumpling a piece of bread absently.

"Some of them," said Tchigorsky. "Some are black, for instance. I have a place in Kent where I dabble in that kind of thing. I have a few of the bees with me."

Tchigorsky took a small box from his pocket and laid it on the table. Vera inspected the black bees for a moment and then handed them back to Tchigorsky.

By accident or design he let the box fall, the lid flew open, and immediately half a dozen sable objects were buzzing in the air.

A yell of terror broke from Mrs. May, a yell that rang to the roof. She jumped to her feet only to sink again with the pain of the injured limb. She seemed to have lost all control of herself; she turned and addressed Tchigorsky in some liquid tongue that conveyed nothing to any one except that she was denouncing the Russian in a fury of passionate anger.

Geoffrey had risen, too, greatly alarmed. From the head of the table, Ralph Ravenspur coolly demanded to know what it was all about.

"The man is mad," Mrs. May screamed. "He is a dangerous lunatic. Those are the black bees of Tibet. They are the most fearsome of insects. Ah!"

One of the droning objects dropped on her hand, and she yelled again. She was a picture of abject and pitiable terror.

"I am doomed, doomed," she moaned. "Killed by a careless madman."

"Is there any danger?" Geoffrey demanded.

Only the life led among so many perils caused the family to wait calmly for the next and more dramatic development. Perhaps the way in which Tchigorsky was behaving gave them confidence. If he was a madman, as Mrs. May asserted, then the madman was wonderfully calm and placid.

"You are alarming yourself unnecessarily," he said. "See here."

He reached over and took the bee from Mrs. May's arm. The insect had become entangled in her sleeve and was buzzing angrily.

"The little creature is furious," he said. "As a matter of fact, they are always more or less furious. If there is any danger there is danger now."

He held the bee lightly in his hand. Then he released it.

"The stings have been removed," he said. "I bred these myself, and I know how to treat them. I am sorry to have caused a disturbance."

He spoke with serious, earnest politeness, but there was a mocking light in his eyes as he turned upon Mrs. May. Nobody had a thought or a glance for anybody else, and the spectacle of Marion lying back half fainting in her chair passed unnoticed.

"Then they are usually dangerous?" Vera asked.

"My dear young lady, they are dreadful," Tchigorsky explained. "They invade other nests and eat the honey as they might have invaded your hives. By way of experiment I tried one of these on your hives to-night, and your bees seemed to recognize an enemy at once. They all deserted their hives and not one of them has returned. As some amends for what I have done I am going to send you two of the finest swarms in England."

Vera shuddered.

"I shall never want to see a bee again," she said.

Once more the eyes of Tchigorsky and Mrs. May met. She knew well that Tchigorsky was talking at her through the rest, and that in his own characteristic way he was informing her that the last plot had failed. With a queer smile on her face she proceeded to peel a peach.

"You are so horribly clever," she said, "that I feel half afraid of you. But I don't suppose we shall meet again."

"Not unless you come to Russia," said Tchigorsky. "Whither I start tomorrow. But I am leaving my affairs in competent hands."

Again was the suggestion of a threat; again Mrs. May smiled. The smile was on her face long after the three most interested in the tragedy had left the dining hall and gone to the billiard room for a smoke.

"Are you really leaving us?" Geoffrey asked.

"I want Mrs. May to imagine so," said Tchigorsky. "In a day or so her spies will bring her information that I have left England. As a matter of fact, I have succeeded in tapping a vein of information that has baffled me for a long time."

"Still, I am not going away and my disguise will be the one you saw me in. If luck goes well I shall be attached to Mrs. May in the character of a native servant before long. So if you see any suspicious looking Asiatic prowling about, don't put a bullet into him, for you may kill me by mistake."

Geoffrey smiled and promised.

"That was a rare fright you gave Mrs. May over the bees," he said.

"How did you manage it?"

"I stole them from the woman's spare supply," he said. "I have been all over her possessions today. I almost suffocated the horrible little things and removed their stings. Of course, they won't live many hours. I did it in a spirit of mischief, intending to release them in my lady's own sitting room. I couldn't resist the temptation to try her nerves tonight."

"You are getting near the truth?" Geoffrey asked.

"Very near it. We want certain evidence to bring the whole gang in to the net, and then we shall strike—if they don't murder us first. But—"

The speaker paused as Vera entered the room.

"Where is Mrs. May?" Geoffrey asked.

"She has gone to her room," Vera explained. "Her foot is so painful that she has decided to accept an invitation to spend the night here."

"Good," Tchigorsky muttered. "It could not have been better."

CHAPTER XXIX.

Mrs. May at Ravenspur

The woman known as Mrs. Mona May had lost no time in adapting herself to circumstances. That she had found her way on to the terrace for no good purpose was known to three people, although in all probability she imagined that Tchigorsky alone was acquainted with her design.

He had laid a trap for her and to a certain extent he had forced her hand. But she was too brilliant and unscrupulous a woman not to be able to turn misfortune to her own advantage. And was she not here—here a guest among those who for some reason she hated from her soul?

Why, it matters not for the present. From Mrs. May's point of view Tchigorsky alone knew, and Tchigorsky was going away ere long. But whether Tchigorsky remained or not, Mrs. Mona May could defy him to prove that she was in any way connected with the misfortunes of the Ravenspurs.

Once the man she had most reason to dread had withdrawn to the billiard room, the adventures lost no time in ingratiating herself with her involuntary hosts.

This was the woman with whom Geoffrey had dined. Vera regarded her curiously. She was very beautiful and fascinating. She had a manner that attracted. Her conversation was bright and interesting.

"You must not mind me," she said to Vera. "And you must not grudge me a little of your lover's company."

Vera blushed divinely.

"How did you guess that?" she asked.

"Oh, there are signs, my dear. I have had my own romance and I know. But women of my age can never really rival young girls like yourself. We lack the one great charm."

"I should not have thought so," said Vera.

Mrs. May patted the girl playfully on the cheek.

"That is a very pretty compliment," she replied. "But it does not alter facts. A woman of forty may be fascinating. She has the brilliant parts. But, alas! it is only once that she can possess youth."

The speaker turned away with a gentle sigh and began to discuss the art treasures in the drawing room with Mrs. Gordon. All the time Marion had held coldly aloof from the stranger.

"You are not like yourself tonight," Vera murmured.

Marion's dark eyes were lifted. There were purple rings under those eyes and a hunted expression on the white face. It was the face of one who has seen a terror that it is impossible to forget.

"Am I not?" she said indifferently. "Perhaps so."

"Don't you like that woman?" Vera asked.

"Frankly, I don't," Marion admitted. "But there are reasons. Strange that you don't recognize the likeness between us. Geoffrey did at once."

Vera started. Strange, indeed, that she had not noticed it before. And now that Marion had spoken the likeness was surprising. Making allowance for the disparity of years, the two faces were the same.

"Is there another mystery?" Vera asked.

Marion smiled like her old self.

"Indeed there is," she confessed. "But it is a poor, vulgar, little thing beside your family mystery. Mrs. May is a connexion of mine. As a matter of fact, she is closely related to my mother's family. She is not a good woman, and I hope you will see as little of her as possible."

"But I suppose she came to see you?"

"Oh, dear no. She would never have done that. She knows perfectly well that I should strongly oppose her coming here. Beyond question, her taking up her residence for the benefit of her health in this village was simply a coincidence."

Vera looked closely at the visitor.

(To be Continued)

The New Warrior

Science and Organization in the Field of Battle

The modern battle is won not only in the playing-fields, but in the arsenals, the forges, and the factories of the country at war. Up against the old type of manly, clean-fighting, courageous Englishman comes a new type of scientific warrior, who laughs to scorn the old rules of gentlemanly warfare, plays out of bounds without the slightest scruple if he thinks he can get a yard nearer his goal, and comes armed with a hideous panoply of scientific weapons to be used without mercy upon man, woman, or child, so long as they help in the slightest degree to hack the way through or to inspire terror. Such is the German of today, who, in the name of science, efficiency, organization, throws his challenge to the old and chivalrous fighting spirit of his neighbors. It now falls to them to show that, while this good fighting spirit is intact, they can make themselves the equal and the superior of their scientific enemy. It can be done, and, if and when it is done, we believe that the old fighting spirit will still prove itself the superior. But the millions of young men who are going into the firing line must have behind them the concentrated energy of the whole country, and whatever science and organization are doing for their opponents must be done for them.—Westminster Gazette.

Vision in the Eyes

Why It Does Not Appear Absolutely Dark When You Wink

When a person winks his eyes he momentarily covers the entire eyeballs and everything therefore should turn absolutely black and be in total darkness for the instant. As a matter of fact, he certainly is in total darkness, but he is unconscious of same.

The reason he is unconscious is that the eye is incapable of removing a certain view from itself until an eighth of a second has elapsed. So the view seen just before the ball goes into eclipse continues to be seen for an eighth of a second. But as the eye is not covered by the lid as long as this, a new view arrives to supplement the old view before the old one has vanished. Thus the darkness is not noticed, although there is no doubt that it exists.

This same peculiarity of the eye enables moving pictures to have their being. It also is the reason why a lighted torch whirled rapidly around shows a path instead of a sequence of torches. Also why a rapidly rotating wheel does not show its spokes. If a snapshot be taken of such a wheel it does show the spokes, however, and proves the above fact of persistence. Or if the wheel be viewed by a lightning flash it shows them.—New York World.

Homemade Trousers

With a Word to the Woman Who Makes Her Own Gowns

Would men ever get anywhere, do you think, if they fussed around with as many disconnected things as most women do? And the worst of our case is that we are rather inclined to point with pride to what is really one of the most vicious habits of our sex.

We have all seen the swelling satisfaction with which the comely young schoolma'am, complimented upon a pretty gown, announces, "I made it myself." And we have all heard the chorus of admiring approbation following the announcement—joined in it, perhaps, and asked to borrow the pattern. But really, viewed in the light of reason, what is there about the feat upon which she should so plume herself?

Suppose that a man should point proudly to his nether garments and say: "Lo! I made these trousers." I have not a mental picture of even the most economical of his fellow clerks or mail carriers, or clergymen, or school teachers, crowding around to admire and cry: "What a splendid way to spend your time out of business hours! And it looks just like a tailor made."

Which last is just as truly a lie when we tell it to our fellow women as it would be if men told it to men.—Mary Lee Harkness in Atlantic.

The practice indulged in by German soldiers at the front of sending home the empty shells of spent cartridges, to be made into bracelets and other souvenirs, has been stopped in the Second Bavarian Army Corps. The commander of that corps has issued the following order:

"It has been brought to our attention that the soldiers at the front in France are utilizing empty shells of rifle cartridges for the making of souvenirs, bracelets and other articles of ornament. In doing this they are using the property of the imperial government, and this practice is absolutely prohibited. Soldiers having empty cartridges shells will hereafter forward them to the nearest artillery depot of the government."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

How About Coal?

We have taken over the coal business formerly conducted by I. Herber and are prepared to take care of your needs in the coal line.

A Car of Drumheller Nut Coal just received which is selling at \$4.50 per ton while it lasts.

Phone us your order. Prompt deliveries

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co. Ltd.

J. N. PATON

If you want top prices, good service and honest weight bring your

HOGS and CATTLE

to me on Monday and Tuesday of each week

Phones 38, 60 and 10

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE, Calgary.

A High Class Residential and Day College for Boys and Young Men, Girls and Young Women. Non Sectarian

Opening of Fall Term: **MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1915**

BUSINESS CLASSES—Bookkeeping, Stenography, Accountancy, Typewriting, etc.

MUSIC—Full Conservatory Course: Vocal, Instrumental and Theory.

ACADEMIC—Public and High School Grades. Preparation for the University & Teachers. Ladies' College Course for Girls; French Conversation Classes.

Fine Art—China Painting; Water Colors; Leather Work, Etc.

EXPRESSION and PHYSICAL CULTURE—Dramatic Art; Public Speaking.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

For full information and Calendar apply to

Rev. GEORGE W. KERRY, B.A., D.D., Principal

LOST

Clydesdale mare, bay, four white legs and white face. Should have foal at side. Anyone returning or giving information of her to JAMES NELSON, Big Prairie, will be rewarded.

STRAYED

Red steer calf, little white around ears, small bell and wire yoke on. Small reward. Finder please return to OTTO KLEIN, Didsbury.

ESTRAY

On the premises of J. W. Bicknell S. W. 1-4 Sec. 4, Tp. 32, Rge. 1, W. 5, one mile and a half east and three miles north of Didsbury; one red steer, some white; 4 years old, branded on right ribs; on left ribs on right shoulder. E. R. L. VAGOOD, Brandreader.

10 REWARD

For information or recovery of Black Gelding, 7 years old, weight about 1,100, branded on left shoulder, right hind foot white, white star in forehead. Strayed from Anton Engen's farm, Sunnyslope, to which address horse should be returned. ANTON ENGEL, Sunnyslope.

Notice of Impoundment

Didsbury, August 24th, 1915

Notice is hereby given under section 20 of The Pound District Ordinance that a roan gelding branded on right thigh R or AP joined, weight 1800, aged. Grey gelding, branded on right thigh R or AP joined, wire cut on right front leg, weight 1800, aged. Light bay mare, branded 73 on left shoulder, white face, three white feet, weight 1300, aged, was impounded in the pound kept by the undersigned at Didsbury, on the fourteenth day of August, 1915. W. F. SICK,

CALGARY & EDMONTON LAND CO., LTD.

Alberta Farm Lands For Sale

New Terms: One tenth cash, balance nine annual instalments, interest 6 per cent. Ten cents per acre survey fees, payable with final instalment and without interest.

For Maps and Prices apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg; Lott & Co. Limited, Calgary; or to local representative, **W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury**

NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311. Take notice that His Honor Judge Carpenter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary has appointed Wednesday the Sixth day of October, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon in the Courthouse of Didsbury for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311. Dated at Didsbury this twenty-seventh day of July, 1915.

A. McNAUGHTON, Sec.-Treas.

ESTRAY

One heifer. Owner can have same by proving property and paying advertising expenses by applying to H. J. TROELS, near Westcott.

Didsbury Fair

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS

(Continued from last week)

ROOTS, VEGETABLES AND GRAINS

Winter wheat, hard, 1st Jas. Hughes
Winter wheat, soft, 1st Benj. Hunsperger, and Oliver Stauffer.

Winter rye, 1st Wm. Rupp.

White oats, 1st O. Stauffer, and D. Irwin.

Barley, 6 rowed, 1st D. Irwin, and D. Dipple.

Timothy seed, 1st Jas. Hughes.

Best sheaf wheat, oats, barley and collection of grain and grass sheaves, 1st for each, Wm. Rupp.

1-2 bushel red potatoes, 1st Wm. Rupp, and A. G. Howe.

½ bushel white potatoes, 1st Miss L. Scheidt.

½ bushel field turnips, 1st and 2nd A. G. Howe.

½ bushel garden turnips, 1st E. O. Wait.

½ dozen red shorthorn carrots, 1st Wm. Rupp, and Wm. Dageforde.

Dozen red intermediate carrots, 1st Miss L. Scheidt, and Wm. Dageforde.

Six sugar beets, 1st and 2nd Wm. Dageforde.

6 table beets (turnip), 1st H. E. Weber, and Wm. Dageforde.

6 table beets, long, 1st Wm. Dageford, and A. G. Howe.

4 heads white cabbage, 1st Wm. Dageforde, and Dan Dipple.

12 onions from sets, 1st Wm. Rupp, and Wm. Dageforde.

12 onions from seed, 1st Mrs. E. O. Wait, and Wm. Dageforde.

6 parsnips, 1st and 2nd Wm. Dageforde.

Six summer radishes, 1st Mrs. E. O. Wait, and Wm. Rupp.

Six winter radishes, 1st Wm. Dageforde, and Mrs. E. O. Wait.

2 head cauliflower, 1st Mrs. H. E. Weber, and A. G. Howe.

2 bunches parsley, 1st Mrs. M. Weber, and Mal. Shantz.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter, packed, 10 lb. tub, 1st Sol. Umbach, and Mrs. Waite.

2 1 lb. prints butter, 1st Mrs. R. Houston, and Mrs. Sol. Umbach.

Butter, in fancy shape for table, 1st Mrs. F. Moyle, and Mrs. J. M. Allen.

Homemade cheese, 1st Mrs. D. Dipple, and Mrs. Amos Weber.

P. R. Reed special, ten lb. crock, Mrs. R. Houston.

Girls Class, 1 lb. prints butter, Miss Waite.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTS

White bread, any flour, 1st Mrs. Jas. Hughes, and Mrs. Wm. Rupp.

Brown bread, 1st Mrs. Jas. Hughes and Mrs. M. Weber.

Bachelors loaf white bread, 1st J. F. Moir.

Coffee cake, 1st Mrs. G. Liesemer, and Mrs. S. Umbach.

Dozen buns, 1st Mrs. S. Umbach, and Mrs. J. M. Allen.

Apple pie, 1st Mrs. Moyle, and Mrs. A. G. Studer.

½ dozen cookies, 1st Mrs. H. E. Osmond, and Mrs. Geo. Liesemer.

Fruit cake, 1st Mrs. Moyle.

Sponge cake, 1st Mrs. Moyle, and Mrs. Robt. Adam.

Layer cake, 1st and 2nd Mrs. Geo. Liesemer.

Jar candy, 1st Ruby Weber.

Short bread, 1st Mrs. P. R. Reed, and Mrs. Moyle.

Roll jelly cake, 1st Mrs. J. Hughes, and Mrs. Moyle.

McClaine-Wrigglesworth special, Five Roses flour, Miss Louise Dipple.

McClaine-Wrigglesworth special, Monarch flour, Mrs. J. Hughes.

(Continued on last page)



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

DR. W. G. MOORE, N. G.
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

W. A. Austin

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.

Didsbury . . . Alberta

Dr. A. J. Weart, M.D., C.M.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate Toronto University. Office and residence one block west of Union Bank.

Didsbury . . . Alberta

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office on Hammond Street. Phone 120

Didsbury . . . Alberta



W. C. GOODER
Undertaker and Embalmer
Didsbury Phone 101
Olds, . . . Alberta



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. **Duties**—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388.

Chamberlain's COLIC, CHOLERA AND Diarrhoea Remedy

A few doses of this remedy will invariably cure an ordinary attack of diarrhoea.

It has been used in nine epidemics of dysentery with perfect success. It can always be depended upon, even in the more severe attacks of cramp colic and cholera morbus.

It is equally successful for summer diarrhoea and cholera infantum in children, and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year.

When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Bay is new. It may save life.

Price, 25 Cents.

WEAR
FEET FOOT
SHOES
for
Every Sport and Recreation

Sold by all good shoe dealers
Worn by every member of the family

The Canadian Exhibit At San Francisco

Dominion as a Specialist in the Art
of Devising Exhibits

Canada has become a specialist in the art of devising exhibits at the great fairs of the world.

Since the Centennial Exposition of 1876, we have been represented at all international expositions—the Columbian, Chicago; the Pan-American, Buffalo; the Japanese, Osaka; the Paris Exposition; the Louisiana Purchase, St. Louis; the Liege Exposition; the Milan Exposition; the Dublin Exposition; the Entente Cordiale Exposition, London; the Alaska-Yukon, Seattle; the Brussels Exposition; the Festival of Empire, London; and, lastly, the Ghent Exposition, Belgium.

This year, at San Francisco, according to all accounts, Canada has surpassed previous records. In opening the building, Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, stated that the object of the exhibit was "To illustrate the character of our natural resources, to portray their development, and to reflect the activities of eight million people."

Canada has a special exposition staff, which constitutes a permanent branch of the department of agriculture. Experts, under the supervision of Commissioner-General William Hutchinson, collect and prepare the various exhibits, which are gathered from all parts of the country and become the property of the government. Our success at international expositions has done much to proclaim the advantages and resources of Canada, and is a most valuable stimulus to immigration.

The Canadian Pavilion at San Francisco covers an area of 70,000 square feet, and required 2,000,000 feet of lumber in its construction. The main floor is divided into three halls, 220 feet long and 20, 30 and 40 feet wide, respectively. The halls and ceiling are decorated with red felt, upon which are worked designs in leaves, grasses and grains. A wide frieze with relief work of grasses, leaves and shrubs, depicting Canadian scenes extends throughout the building.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Canadians Must Advertise

The Toronto Globe makes very apt comment on the plea of the recent manufacturers' convention for larger patronage of Canadian industries by pointing out that when the convention was sitting in Toronto more newspaper space was carried in that city by a single departmental store advertisement than by all the advertisements of Canadian manufactured goods. If the "made-in-Canada" movement is to be helped along, it is apparent that the manufacturers must get after business in the same way that their foreign competitors do. If large purchases are made from abroad, it is mainly because of the more extensive advertising methods that the outsiders looking for Canadian business adopt. It is not enough to turn out the right kind of goods. There are problems of salesmanship as well as of production. The manufacturers have to learn the same lesson as did local merchants exposed to competition from large centres. A local store that advertises well never has to complain about outsiders cutting into its proper field.—Edmonton Journal.

Worms sap the strength and undermine the vitality of children. Strengthen them by using Mother Graves' Worm Extirminator to drive out the parasites.

Husband—I really think you might have had that ball dress made a little bit higher in the neck—to say nothing of the back.
Wife—I'll have it changed if you wish, but this stuff costs ten dollars a yard.
Husband—H'm—well, never mind.

Life Insurance Agents Wanted

Good contracts for Active, Reliable Persons.

J. W. W. Stewart,

Managing Director

The Monarch Life Assurance Co.,
Head Office, Winnipeg

W. N. U. 1065

Lord Strathcona

A Seer Who Had Faith in the Great
Future of the Dominion

Mr. A. G. Gardiner has produced a very interesting biographical sketch in his recent little volume on Lord Strathcona.

"Sydney Smith said of Macaulay that he was 'like a book in breeches.' One may say of Lord Strathcona that he is like Canada in swallow-tails. He is not so much a man as a legend—the legend of half a continent. You shake hands with him, and it is as if you shake hands with a section of the British empire. You talk with him, and it is as if Canada is before you telling her astonishing story. And if the accent still betrays some hint of the Highlands, that only makes the impression more complete, for the eminent Canadian usually has his roots in Scottish soil. There have been two great currents westward from these islands across the Atlantic. One has flowed from Ireland to the United States; one from Scotland to Canada.

"The lad," he goes on, "reached the solitudes of Labrador alone, unfriended and poor, having travelled hundreds of miles on snowshoes. It was the loneliest outpost of a lonely land. Canada, three-quarters of a century ago, was still an undiscovered country, far more remote than Australia is today. The sailing vessel that carried young Donald thither had occupied six weeks over the journey, and it was not until later in the year that the first passenger steamer from England, the Great Western, arrived in New York harbor. West of the settlements on the St. Lawrence there stretched a solitude to the far Pacific shores. Over the vast territory, afterwards known as the province of Rupert's Land—the Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan of today—the Hudson Bay Company held dominion. Here and there, but at incredible intervals, a little fort of the company was planted in the trackless wilderness—one, as it were, in Kent, another in Lancashire, a third in Scotland. Outside these tiny shelters, the primeval forest and the wandering Indian. One of the chief of these oases was Fort Garry, with a white population numbering a few score. Today Fort Garry is the great city of Winnipeg, the centre of the chief agricultural industry in the world.

"But Donald Smith never faltered for a moment. He had reached middle life, and an affluence that would have turned most men's thoughts to repose. Thirty years of work and thrift brought him out of the wilderness and made him the financial king of Canada. He was supreme in the great company that had held half Canada in fee, but had now surrendered its sovereignty to the state, and through the Bank of Montreal he controlled with Lord Mount-Stephen the only resources at all adequate to the enterprise. He staked everything upon the venture with a quiet fortitude that has few parallels. At every crisis, as was said of a greater man in a greater connection, 'hope shone in him like a pillar of fire when it had gone out of all others.' There was one such occasion when it seemed that the difficulties were finally insurmountable. Donald Smith, then in England engaged in communicating his own confidence to financiers, received a long letter from the company couched in terms of despair. He cabled back one word. It was a Highland clan cry, 'Craige-lachie,' meaning 'Stand fast.' And then finally the victory was won, and the two sets of constructors met in the Eagle Valley in the heart of the second great ranges which had made construction so difficult, the place was named 'Craige-lachie,' and it was here that 'Stand Fast' Smith drove in the last spike that bridged a continent."

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours he may be beyond cure. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly cure these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Disk Harrow

It nearly always pays to prepare land before plowing.

The disk harrow is the best tool for this preparation.

It mixes the stalks, stubble and other vegetable matter with the surface soil.

It prevents the soil from drying out before the plowing can be done and may be a great protection against drought.

It cuts up and mixes with the furrow slice the green manure crop if one is being turned down.

It makes the period between turn over more smoothly, decreases the number of clods and benefits the seed bed.

By making the land moist and breaking the top of the ground it makes the plowing easier and causes the plow to pulverize the soil more thoroughly.

If every stubble field which is to be fall plowed were disked at once after removing the corn or small grain the yield of grain over the whole nation would be greatly increased.—Farm and Fireside.

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

The Homestead Law

Discrimination Against Women
Should be Removed

Public interest has been awakened by the circulation of petitions asking for the removal of a serious injustice in the homesteading law. Women, except widows with infant children, are now denied homesteading rights. The discrimination works injuriously in many ways. A settler with a family of sons can obtain a homestead for each as he reaches the age of eighteen. A settler with a family of daughters is denied this right. One result of this is the strong inducement to girls to leave the pioneer farming areas and seek employment in centres of population. The social and other disadvantages of pioneer life are thus augmented and permanent settlement discouraged.

The exclusion of women from homesteading privileges not only weakens the response to the crusade for a return to the land, but makes the homesteader likely to develop into an absentee. The man who performs settlement duties as if in an obstacle race, without the intention of actual settlement, but with an outlook for speculative holding, is an obstruction rather than an aid to development. Were the discrimination against women removed there would be far less of this class of homesteading. The entrance of women into many occupations formerly reserved for men has not caused the social and economic derangements predicted, but has been almost invariably advantageous from the standpoint of progress and development. The change requested in the homesteading law rests on a basis of equity that is unassailable. Neither on grounds of justice nor expediency can it longer be refused.—Toronto Globe.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Biggest Hospital

Accommodation Provided For at Least
1,650 Patients

In ordinary times the opening of London's biggest hospital would have been attended by some flourish of trumpets, says the London Chronicle, but in these days of war the new King George hospital at Waterloo, which has more beds under one roof than any similar institution in the United Kingdom, takes up its work without fuss whatever.

On the opening day it received its first batch of wounded from the front, and by the end of the week 200 men were under treatment there; but in its modesty the hospital shuns any notice, and the Daily Chronicle was told that by war office instructions no information whatever was available for press or public.

But as appeals are being made through the press to the public for gifts for the furnishing of the hospital and the welfare of the inmates, some little interest may be permitted. The hospital occupies the building in Stamford street which was being erected for the government stationery office, and its six floors when fully equipped will accommodate 1,650 patients. At present only the fourth and fifth floors are in use, but the completion of the other is being pushed forward with all speed.

Two operating theatres are to be provided on each floor; there are to be recreation rooms and a roof garden, and some idea of the size of the building can be realized by the fact, which has leaked out, that 305 tons of asbestos sheeting have been used in partitions, together with over 45,000 square feet of glass, and that the 3,360 electric lamps have utilized 55 miles of wire.

Ready-made Medicine.—You need no physician for ordinary ills when you have at hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchial troubles, it is invaluable, for scalds, burns, bruises, sprains it is unsurpassed, while for cuts, sores, ulcers and the like it is an unquestionable healer. It needs no testimonial other than the use, and that will satisfy anyone as to its effectiveness.

Britain Has Built Many Ships

The annual accounts of the British dockyards expenditures for last year reveal for the first time to the public that airship "No. 16" was in the course of construction in 1914.

It had been the impression that at that time Great Britain had confined its aerial activities almost exclusively to aeroplanes, and the fact that sixteen airships had been built was known only to the initiated.

The same accounts give the total cost of the combatant ships in the British navy in commission at the end of the last fiscal year at upwards of \$870,000,000.

Since the period covered by these figures other airships have been added to the British aviation service.

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Your Children While Teething

It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Disperses Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

The Girl Who Wins

ACHIEVEMENTS THAT ARE WORTH WHILE



Besides Winning With Livestock She Made a Net Profit of \$107.40 From One-tenth of an Acre of Tomatoes

The latest picture of Mertie Hardin, of Benton County, Tennessee, shows her with the nucleus of a Jersey dairy herd which she has acquired solely as a reward for her achievements in girls' club work in her state.

Three years ago she won the pure-bred Jersey mother cow as a prize for the best exhibit of canned and fresh vegetables displayed at the Tennessee State Fair. She raised and canned all the vegetables herself. In addition she has made a net profit of \$107.40 from one-tenth of an acre of tomatoes.

On her farm is a flock of pure-bred Indian Runner ducks, the first of which she won in an open competition in labeling canned products. Fireless cookers, cut-glass bowls, trips to Washington and to various state conventions and a bank account started with prize money are also included in the list of her winnings.

When Miss Hardin—she is only sixteen years old—went to Washington last winter as an all-star club member from her state, she carried along some choice canned products grown and canned by herself. She presented some of these to the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and some to Secretary Houston. The president's letter of acknowledgment of the present is among Mertie's most cherished possessions.

Benton County, in which Miss Hardin lives, is one of the most progressive of Tennessee's boys' and girls' club centres. Miss Hardin has set a pace for the boys and girls as well as for the men and women of that county. She promises to be one of the real leaders in club and home economics work which the department of agriculture is carrying on co-operatively with her state.—The Country Gentleman.

Farming in Far East

Garden of Eden to Become a Great
Grain Growing Land

Sir John Jackson, who is the head of the firm of civil engineers which completed the Hindia barrage across the Euphrates about eighteen months ago, recently addressed the Royal Institute on "Engineering Problems of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley." Mentioning the Baghdad railway, Sir John said one of the first problems to be dealt with would be the removal of the great sand bar at the entrance of the Shat-el-Arab which obstructs the navigation of vessels even of moderate size.

Referring to the construction by the Germans of the Ottoman-Baghdad railway to link the Anatolian railway at Konia with Baghdad and the Persian gulf, he said:

"Once we have peace and the Germans are out of control of Turkey this railway should be completed across the Taurus mountains on to Baghdad and thence to Basra at any rate, if not further on to Koweit. With the railway completed and a direct line of only some 450 miles in length from Baghdad through Damascus to Beirut, huge trade would be opened for the whole of this Mesopotamia district and through Basra to the Persian Gulf and the East. As regards the proposed irrigation works held up by the war, there is no doubt that any money expended on them would be amply repaid, as in the case of the great works of the Nile valley and the Chenab valley of India, and then the Mesopotamia district should become 'one of the largest and best granaries of the world.'"

Back to the Cradle

Cradling wheat will be a new experience to not a few communities this year, because the water-soaked condition of the grain fields has made the ground too soft to operate ponderous self-blinders. Another reason is the lodged condition of the grain. Yet within an ordinary lifetime the American grain growing industry has gone from the primitive hand cradle to the combination of cutting and thrashing in a single process. One man swung the cradle; twenty mules draw the combination reaper. But these elephantine machines, which sprawl over a quarter of an acre almost at a setting, can do nothing in such fields as Southern Kansas now has, after a season of prolonged rains. Lighter farm machinery may again come into vogue, and the machinery companies may well consider whether the limits of big machinery have not been reached, as the big ranches come to be broken up into smaller estates. This year may be a turning point.—Wall Street Journal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

The other day R. A. Dix wrote to the New York Times stating that almost every letter of importance sent to that paper was sure to be contradicted within a day or two, and that he would make a statement which he did not believe could be contradicted. The statement, reports the Utica Press, was about like this:

"The city of Boston possesses a sacred codfish."

Within two days three people wrote to the Times to tell R. A. Dix that the city of Boston does not possess a sacred codfish, but that the commonwealth of Massachusetts has such property, which can be seen at the State House located in Boston.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct, state style and size. For 35c we will mail you THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA Limited 55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Russian Sister Saved Flag

Conveyed Sacred Relic of Regiment
to Hands of the Emperor

From Petrograd comes this stirring picture of a woman who saved the flag of a Russian regiment.

"Half a dozen Sisters of Mercy arrived at Petrograd after a three weeks' journey from captivity in Germany. They were taken prisoners with all their wounded in a field hospital during the earlier fighting in East Prussia. Among the wounded was a soldier of a certain foot regiment who along with the Sisters was sent back from the front to the neighborhood of Berlin. The Germans made Russian wounded early convalescents, sending them as prisoners of war to a fortress.

"One of the convalescents, before being taken away, contrived to speak secretly with one of the Sisters, and confided to her that he had with him—so well concealed that the Germans had not found it—the standard of his regiment, which he had torn from its staff at a critical moment and hidden away. He conjured the Sister, if ever she had an opportunity, to convey the sacred relic of his regiment into the hands of the emperor, or, failing that, to destroy it.

"The Sister, with others, when her own wounded had recovered, offered to assist in the German hospitals, but her German colleagues demurred, and after much correspondence among various German authorities, it was decided that these Sisters might return to Russia. The one who saved the standard of the regiment delivered into the emperor's own hands the famous battle relic."

Persistent Asthma.—A most distressing characteristic of this debilitating disease is the persistence with which recurring attacks come to sap away strength and leave the sufferer in a state of almost continual exhaustion. No wiser precaution can be taken than that of keeping at hand a supply of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, famous as the most potent remedy for eradicating the disease from the tender air passages.

Miss Angelina (to Captain Brown, who has been cruising in Alaskan waters): I suppose, Captain, that in those northern latitudes during a part of the year the sun doesn't set till quite a while after dark."

Medium—The spirit of your wife is here now; do you wish to speak to her through me?

Widower—Ask her where the dockens she put my summer underwear.

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blacking Pills. Laxative, fresh, reliable; prepared by Western stockmen because they get results where other liniments fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 16-dose pkg., Blacking Pills \$1.50 32-dose pkg., Blacking Pills \$3.00 Use any liniment, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter's products is due to our years of specializing in reliable and safe cathartics as Cutter's. If unsatisfactory, order direct. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California

PROGRAM OF CENTENARY PEACE CELEBRATION HAS BEEN MODIFIED

WONDERFUL UNANIMITY OF TWO GREAT NATIONS

Forthcoming Celebration in Connection with the Hundred Years of Peace will be Somewhat Curtailed Owing to the War, But when War is Over a Large Festival will be Held

Owing to the war the program of the forthcoming celebrations in connection with the hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States has been somewhat modified. This decision has been reached after consultation between the leading men responsible for the preparations. In the midst of a terrible conflict it did not appear seemly that public rejoicings should be encouraged. This part of the program, accordingly, has been postponed till a more convenient season. When the war is over and peace once more reigns throughout Europe the festivities will be held on a scale that will not only voice Canadian sentiment toward the great republic to the south, but also give full vent to the feelings of relief that the most terrible war in the world's history has been brought to a close.

The Canadian Peace Centenary association—which, by the way, is not and never has been a "Peace Society"—has just issued a pamphlet which sheds an interesting light on the temper prevailing between the Canadian and American peoples. The ratification of the treaty of Ghent took place on February 17, 1815, and on the centenary date great numbers of messages were exchanged between the president of the Canadian Peace Centenary association, Sir Edmund Walker, and the governors of the States; between cities and towns on both sides of the line; between boards of trade, and even between individual

firms and their correspondents across the border. These are printed in the pamphlet, and bear witness to a cordiality of spirit which affords a welcome contrast to the dark animosities which make other continents so dreadful a spectacle today.

These messages display a wonderful unanimity of conviction, and it may be added that many of those from the neighboring republic convey the heartiest good wishes for the success of our cause. Another feature of the pamphlet is the description of the services held on Sunday, February 14, in an extraordinary number of churches in both countries.

The public celebrations of this triumph of reasonableness and good-will should be one of the earliest events after the conclusion of the present dreadful struggle.

In the meantime the most important part of the program is being carried through. The education of public opinion and the cultivation of a reasonable attitude of mind in the conduct of international relations are being emphasized.

The mayor of Cleveland, replying to a message from Toronto, says:

"The preservation of peace for 100 years between two great peoples with an unfortified boundary of 4,000 miles is the greatest achievement in the history of nations. May the next 100 years further strengthen our cordial good-will, and may our example teach men everywhere the possibilities of permanent peace with honor."

Prices Still Higher Seasonable Hints

Cost of Living Has Gone Up Since the War

The annual report of the department of labor on prices of wholesale and other goods during 1914 states that "the factor which chiefly affected Canadian prices during the year 1914 was the outbreak in August of the great European war. From January until April the general price level was steady with a slight tendency upward; thereafter there was a decline of two points in the index number, during June and July, the latter being the lowest month of the year. The war, however, at once caused advances of about seven points, and though there was a reaction almost immediately and although the year ended on approximately the same level as it began, the effect on the average for the 12 months was a rise. The departmental index number (which includes 272 commodities) stood at 138.1 for 1914, compared with 135.5 for 1913, and 134.4 for 1912, these numbers being percentages of the average prices prevailing during the decade 1890-95, the period adopted by the department as the basis of comparison. The point reached in September, namely 141.4, was the highest recorded by the department since 1890.

The chief increases for the year as a whole appeared in the groups, grains and fodder, which rose 14 per cent.; animals and meats, 6 per cent.; woollens, 8 per cent.; hides, 10 per cent.; drugs and chemicals, 7 per cent.; raw furs declined 33 per cent.; fuel and lighting 6 per cent. and cottons 5 per cent. Food prices returned to the high levels that prevailed in the latter part of 1911 and early 1912. Meats were on a high level throughout the year, but showed much weakness in the last three months.

An appendix to the report gives the average retail prices of some 32 articles of food and of coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent of a representative workingman's dwelling in each of the localities of the Dominion having a population of 10,000 and over for each year back to 1910. A statement showing the average weekly expenditure of a typical family of five on these staple commodities gives the cost of a budget of food at \$7.73, as compared with \$7.33 in 1913 and 1912, and \$7.11 in 1911, and \$6.95 in 1910.

Canadian Bravery

The Clean Record Men of Canada Made in France

Colonel Currie, M.P., who has returned to Ottawa temporarily from the front, adds his tribute to the Canadian troops in France, whose bravery has rung throughout the length and breadth of the British empire. It is a tribute from one soldier to other soldiers and none can be of greater value. Our men, says Colonel Currie, "fought like veterans. They were eight to one against us, but our men held out. Today no troops on the whole battlefield have a better reputation for courage, fighting ability and reliability than have the Canadians. The German prisoners with whom I have talked tell the same story and the German newspapers echo it."

Canada's sons have covered themselves with glory. They have done all that men can do. And when one remembers in how brief a time they had to train themselves for the tremendous task laid upon them, the marvel is all the greater.

"It was a clean record all through," said Colonel Currie, "that the men of Canada made in France." And a noble and heroic one, too.—Vancouver World.

Advice Given on Agricultural Problems by Experimental Stations

Under the auspices of the Dominion Experimental farms a quarterly publication is being issued entitled "Seasonable Hints," to which the principal authorities at the Central Farm contribute. On the cover a map in outline is given with the location of the farms, stations and substations indicated by signs. Beneath the map is an invitation to all and sundry having agricultural problems they wish solved to send them to any of the principals at the farms or superintendents of the stations, the post office addresses of whom are given. Director Grisdale, of the Experimental Farms, says that the first number was so flatteringly received that he and his staff are encouraged to hope for even a better reception for this number. Mr. E. S. Archibald, Dominion Husbandman, deals with live stock; Mr. F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, advises on the care and disposition of poultry; Mr. W. L. Graham, Field Husbandry Division, gives timely suggestions regarding the care and harvesting of field crops; Dr. M. O. Malte, Dominion Agrostologist, talks on forage plants; Mr. H. F. Gussow, Dominion Botanist, throws light on the best treatment of potatoes, alfalfa, wheat barley, fruit trees, to preserve their health; Mr. W. T. Macoun speaks of orchard cultivation, of cover crops, of spraying and of care of the potato plant; Mr. F. W. L. Sladen, Apiarist, gives practical counsel on bee culture and preparation for winter; Mr. F. Charlan, Dominion Tobacco Specialist, deals with matters whereof he knows relative to the tobacco plant, and Dr. Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, briefly furnishes sage advice regarding the farm water supply. Mr. J. E. Watson, Chief Officer of the Extension and Publicity Division, emphasizes the invitation to the 720,000 occupiers of farm lands in the Dominion to address problems for solution to principals and superintendents. A copy of "Seasonable Hints," it should be added can be had free on addressing the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Beginning to Wake Up

Germany Now Realizes That She is in Wrong With the World

A neutral observer in the London Times writes: A few Germans are beginning to wonder what is the matter with Germany, or rather with her leaders, why everyone is falling on her and endeavoring to stab her to the heart, why she has no friends, and why she cannot keep the peace with those hitherto neutral.

Germany today has so many hatreds to cater for, so many enemies to damn, that she is no longer equal to the task, and there are many signs that would tend to indicate a more sober spirit is taking the place of the "Gott strafe" fever. German public opinion is at the present moment the most inarticulate in Europe, the people have never been permitted to think politically, and international politics are for the great majority a closed book. But each day reveals more outspoken criticisms of Germany's foreign policy, and the man in the street is faintly beginning to realize that there must be a wide gulf between German "right" and that of other people's.

During the month of April, throughout central and eastern Ontario and western Quebec, no fewer than 61 buildings were destroyed or damaged by lightning.

Farmer-Banker Co-Operation

Future Industrial Prosperity Depends on Co-operation, Says American Paper

A farmer-banker conference has no ordinary significance at this time. It is an opportunity to bring a lagging public opinion up to date. Free and easy America, willingly or unwillingly, must pull itself together for future industrial prosperity in much the same way that Europe in waging the war. The enormous advantages of national co-operation will accrue to a country at peace as well as a country at war. Is it to be supposed for a second that Great Britain will let Lloyd George go at the end of the war in the face of the trade machine that the German government has perfected?

Co-operation that Americans have so voluminously talked about and so generally neglected has now become a necessity. Business men, legislators, producers, and consumers must organize if the United States is to take a position in proportion to its size, riches, ability and resources. In an age of world co-operation an exaggerated individualism must not confuse democratic progress. When America was sparsely settled with hunters, herders, and farmers individualism was a practical and natural love. Now millions of mouths are to be fed and hands kept busy through industrial activity in domestic and foreign trade. If the German government organizes one of those efficient combinations known as the cartel, to sell pencils in Peru, then the merchants of this country must do the same.

But it does not mean that the American government is suddenly to become paternalistic or develop into a state socialism. If the intelligent individual accepts the new co-operative world and the banker will work with the farmer not for immediate but ultimate gains, public opinion will never impose upon him. Co-operation in place of individualism does not run counter to any democratic principles or theories, but merely puts them on trial again. Can an individualistic democracy adapt itself intelligently to the methods that will bring the greatest prosperity to the country?

The farmer-banker method of working out the problem is in harmony with the best traditions of democratic Americanism.—Chicago Tribune.

Shortage of Labor

A Famine of Unskilled Labor is Predicted

According to C.P.R. advices there is likely to be a shortage of farm labor in the west in the fall. There are already over 100,000 of our Canadian young men under arms, and the war may demand more. Immigration is, of course, at a standstill. It will be impossible to get men from the east, where men are scarce, and men who, after the harvest, would be a burden on the people.

The question is, where will the men come from? The press is advising the farmers to hire men now and to hire them for a year in advance. There is indeed, talk of a famine of unskilled labor in the fall. Many thousands of men, not merely from Canada, but the States, have left for Europe, since the war started. Where will the men come from, and particularly in view of the added acreage, which will mean more labor, as there is fully 30 per cent. of increase under cultivation? The States expect the largest crop in its history; and experts in the west insist that our crop, if the favorable conditions are maintained, will be the largest that we have produced. It is now the question of labor that is agitating the minds of the farmers. Several towns and municipalities have suspended their programme of public work in order that all the laborers possible should be on the land for the harvest.

Farmers and Manufacturers

Effort to Bring About More Friendly Relations

One of the most important events of the past year was the sympathetic understanding which was reached between farmers and manufacturers. In discussing this, Canadian Farm, a weekly agricultural journal published in Toronto, says:

"The farmer is not inherently antagonistic to the manufacturing interests. While the basic industry in Canada is agriculture, the one is largely the complement of the other. The farmer is dependent upon the manufacturer for a large share of the equipment necessary to successfully carry on his farming operations. On the other hand, the business of the manufacturer could make little progress without a prosperous farming community and increased production from the land.

"The relations between the farmer and the manufacturer, instead of being antagonistic, should be of the most friendly character. To bring about more friendly relations and greater co-operative effort there must be give and take on both sides."—Industrial Canada.

Ambrose, the porter, entered the office of the city editor, who enjoyed a chat with the bright, if uneducated, negro.

"Ambrose, do you favor political economy?"

"No, sah; Ah certainly do not. It's only a scheme of de bosses to defeat woman's suffrage so dey won't have to buy so many votes."—Life.

"Our Willie got meritorious commendation at school last week."

"Well, well! Ain't it awful the number of strange diseases that's hatched by school children!"

WHY GREAT BRITAIN OCCUPIES THE FOREMOST POSITION IN THE WAR

ON DIFFERENT FOOTING THAN OTHER NATIONS

The Influence Which Drew Russia and France into the Conflict Were Irresistible, but Britain was not Immediately Involved—Fighting to give Every Nation a Right to Exist

It is a fact as undeniable as it is remarkable, that although but remotely connected with the immediate conditions which precipitated the war, Great Britain occupies today the position of greatest prominence in the struggle. The territory in which the campaign is raging is not British territory and the number of men that Great Britain actually has engaged is much smaller than that of either Russia or France, yet, somehow the conviction has forced itself home upon the public mind that Great Britain really has more at stake in this great conflict than either of her allies, and that the heaviest share of the tremendous responsibilities of the war rests upon the British people. This thought as expressed by one writer will meet with acquiescence from all sides "in the final analysis the task of defeating Germany is not Russia's task, nor France's task, nor Italy's task, but the task of the British people."

In casting about for possible reasons why the original order of prominence of the respective allied nations in this struggle, should have been thus reversed, there are several considerations which present themselves.

There is no doubt that German self-complicity received a heavy jolt, when Great Britain refused point blank, to countenance for a moment the proposed violation of Belgian neutrality upon the part of Germany. The Kaiser and his associates suddenly discovered that the two nations were as wide apart as the poles, in their conception of the sacredness of national obligations. That treaty which the Prussians had schooled themselves to consider but a scrap of paper to be repudiated at will they found in the estimation of Great Britain to constitute a solemn obligation whose inviolability must be preserved as inseparably bound up with the nation's honor. That Great Britain should

go the length of declaring war in defense of the principle involved in signing a treaty to protect and to preserve Belgian neutrality, upset the nice calculations which the Germans had made, based on an elaborate espionage system, as to the probabilities of Great Britain arraying herself with the allies against Germany. This was sufficient to arouse Prussian choler against Great Britain, but does not provide a sufficient explanation of the manner in which the British people have been singled out for special hatred or why, having become one of Germany's enemies, Great Britain should step up to the most prominent position as Germany's chief opponent.

The effective part played by the British army and the British navy during the first six weeks of the war, was undoubtedly very gallant to the German pride. The manner in which the British fleet, opportunely mobilized for review purposes, moved quietly across the North Sea and took up its position at the two points of ingress for the German fleet, thus locking up that fleet upon which the Germans had stayed such fond hopes and the manner in which the British navy in practically unbroken silence, through twelve months, has held that entire Germany navy a helpless and a bunch of toy ships on a mill pond must certainly have constituted a most bitter potion for the Kaiser to swallow—and he appears to have been a rather poor hand to take his medicine, even from childhood. Similarly, the expeditionary force which Great Britain was able to throw over into the north of France at the beginning of the war, was of but small proportions, but it performed prodigies of valor, it lent confidence to the situation from the French and Russian viewpoint, it immensely helped to stiffen the resistance with which the German advance was confronted and it played a most prominent part in keeping the Germans on the run in that historic retreat of General von Kluck from the very environs of the French capital. Throughout the entire campaign on the western front, the ever growing British force, gathered from all parts of the empire has constituted the key to the position of the allies. The Kaiser has recognized the fact that a decisive defeat of the British would turn the scales in his favor, he has launched

the very flower of the whole Prussian army against the British lines to compass that end—but in vain. Like a very Nemesis on his track, British courage, British perseverance and British fighting spirit will pursue the quarry to the end, the British forces will be in at the death and British standards of honor will impress upon the Prussian autocracy, in terms that cannot be mistaken, that when Germany signs her name to a scrap of paper, she pledges the national honor, from which once pledged, there is no turning aside, whatever the cost. The effectiveness of the assistance which Great Britain has been able to afford allies, has done much to make the Germans particularly vindictive in their attitude toward the British.

The principles, in defence of which Great Britain entered the war place her upon a different footing from any other nation involved. The influence which drew Russia and France into the conflict were irresistible from the standpoint of national interests, but Great Britain was not immediately involved in those matters. Had Germany observed Belgian neutrality in accordance with her pledged word, the attitude of Great Britain would have been materially changed. In entering the war to redeem her pledged word to protect Belgian neutrality, Great Britain stands for a principle which itself is inviolable and a principle which underlies the right of every nation to exist. The German rulers could not have been conscious of the peridy of their acts and of the fact that the unqualified condemnation of all free peoples rested upon those acts as did universal commendation attend the splendid conduct of Great Britain. To be thus humiliated before the world in the light of the marked contrast between British and German standards of honor, added fuel to the flames of German hatred of Great Britain.

But behind all these incidental or secondary considerations, does there not lie one fundamental fact, namely, that to get at Great Britain under favorable conditions, was the real, the ultimate object of the whole German policy of aggression. No one supposes for a moment that the conquest of Belgium and France and the humiliation of Russia would have compassed the whole plan that Germany had in mind in precipitating this war. These were necessary steps it is true, but they were but the intermediary stages in arriving at the real purpose which lay beyond. The discomfiture of France and Russia would have been followed by an interlude of peace of sufficient length to allow Germany to consolidate her gains, to foster her strength and to complete her preparations, for launching the great purpose of all her Herculean endeavors, namely, the pitting of German strength against that of the British empire in a merciless, murderous struggle for supremacy for all time. It is because the participation of Great Britain in the present war forces the hand of Germany that the pent up flood of German hate is let loose upon the British people. The game has got out of hand; the carefully laid plans of Prussian militarism have been thrown out of alignment; the Hell-conceived scheme of world domination by a Prussian Hegemony has proved abortive; Great Britain's fealty to her pledged word, her unhesitatingly commitment of herself to the demands of national honor, has proven itself the invincible champion of national security, and of the liberties of the world.

This it is which accounts for the prominent position which Great Britain occupies in this great struggle. The programme which Germany planned to carry out in two parts, has been precipitated in one great struggle which Germany cannot hope to cope with successfully. Consequently, because of the participation of Great Britain, Germany finds herself face to face with failure after generations of elaborate preparation and the whole brunt of her frothing hatred is hurled upon the one nation above all other nations, which she had planned to humble, but which she is now forever debarrd from even assailing separately, namely, Great Britain.

Increased Cost of Living

Cost of Food in Germany 69 Per Cent. Over Last Year

Statistics compiled by the Board of Trade Labor Gazette show that food in general is about 35 per cent. dearer than a year ago in the large towns of England and 30 per cent. higher in the small towns and villages. The Gazette quotes official German figures for May to show that the general level of food prices in Berlin during that month were 69 per cent. above that of May, 1914.

No general average is given for Vienna, but, taking individual items, beef was 105 per cent. more in April than in April, 1914; bacon, 162 per cent. dearer; eggs, 157 per cent.; bread, 83 per cent., and lard, 161 per cent.

Teacher—Katherine, what do you know about the orchid family?

Katie—Please, mum, mother has forbidden us to indulge in any family gossip.—Boston Transcript.

Live Stock and Grain Production

Head of Live Stock Commission Firm Tells of Big Future of Industry

Charles Robinson, member of the firm of Clay Robinson and Co., of Chicago, the largest live stock commission firm in the world, when in Regina recently, expressed the opinion that there was a big future for the live stock industry in these western provinces. Shortage of feed, the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease down south, and the present war conditions, Mr. Robinson states, are the causes of the present high prices, and he is of the opinion that these high prices will continue for some time to come. In the United States, said Mr. Robinson, it was the man who united live stock with his grain production who was the most happily situated financially.

Extract from a sentimental letter: "Last night I sat in a gondola on Venice's Grand Canal, drinking it all in, and life never seemed so full before."

CAR OF FRUIT

CONSISTING OF:

Red Plums
Yellow Plums
Peaches "Free Stone"
Pears
Crabapples
Cucumbers
Hubbard Squash
Summer Squash
Egg Plant
Ripe Tomatoes

Plums \$1.00 per Crate

Don't leave off buying too late as fruit is much earlier this year.

A. G. STUDER

How About Stock Tanks This Fall?

Our tanks are built for service and every one is guaranteed to give satisfaction. We have all the stock sizes in ROUND OR OBLONG TANKS, and will be glad to give estimates on special sizes for dipping, etc.

OUR NEW TROUGHING CAN'T BE BEATEN AT THE PRICE

Write for Particulars and Prices.

Alberta Metal Culvert & Tank Co.

McCLAIN-WRIGGLESWORTH CO., LTD.
Manufacturing Agents.

"Shot---Shells"

SEASON FOR DUCKS OPENS SEPTEMBER 1st

Guage	per 25	Per 100	per 500
12 Dominion Sovereign...	\$.85	\$3.25	\$15.50
12 U.M.C. Nitro Club....	.90	3.50	17.00
12 Dominion Canuck....	.90	3.50	17.00
12 Winchester Repeater..	1.00	3.85	18.50
12 Winchester Leader...	1.10	4.25	20.00
10 Dominion Sovereign...	.85	3.40	17.00
10 Winchester Repeater..	1.15	4.25	21.50

16 and 20 guage same as 12 guage

Get Your Ammunition at

HYSMITH'S

and the Duck's at the Lake

How is Your Office Stationery Supplies?

We are equipped to give entire satisfaction in these lines and we are right here to make good if they do not satisfy you.

THE DIDSBURY PIONEER

List of Prize Winners

(Continued from page 3)

Collection jellies, 1st Mrs. Moyle, and Mrs. J. Klaholdt.
Single jelly, 1st Mrs. Fred Moyle, and Mrs. Parker Reed.

Collection canned fruit, 1st Mrs. H. Reiber.

Single jar pickles, clear, 1st Mrs. M. Weber, and H. E. Weber.

Single jar peaches, 1st Mrs. A. G. Studer, and Mrs. J. Klaholdt.

Single jar raspberries, 1st Mrs. A. G. Studer, and Mrs. P. R. Reed.

Single jar strawberries, 1st Mrs. Wm. Rupp.

Collection natural fruit, 1st Mrs. D. Dipple.

Homemade vinegar, 1st Mrs. H. E. Weber, and Mrs. Geo. Liesemer.

Dozen eggs, 1st Mrs. Ed. Weber, and Mrs. Amos. Weber.

HOUSE PLANTS AND FLOWERS
Collection house plants, 1st Mrs. Geo. Liesemer, and Mrs. A. Gertz.

House fern, 1st Mrs. W. H. Stark, and Mrs. Andrew Gertz.

Collection garden flowers, 1st Mrs. H. E. Weber, and Mrs. Wm. Dageforde.

Collection pansies, 1st Mrs. Wm. Dageforde, and Mrs. W. H. Stark.

House plant in bloom, 1st Mrs. Reiber, and Mrs. Geo. Liesemer.

ART

Painting on silk or satin, 1st Mrs. H. E. Osmond, and Mrs. H. Reiber.

Painting on China, 1st and 2nd Mrs. L. Aldrich.

Oil painting, 1st Mrs. H. C. Luther.

Water colors, 1st and 2nd Mrs. B. Booker.

Pencil, or pen and ink sketch, 1st Mrs. Booker, and Mrs. H. C. Luther.

Burnt Wood, 1st Mrs. D. Irwin, and Mrs. H. Reiber.

Collection amateur photos, 1st Bob Stokes, and Mrs. H. C. Luther.

(Continued next week)

The Nation's Business

Hon. Mr. Loughheed, leader of the Senate, who is temporarily acting as Minister of Militia, is setting an example which is worth following by other members of the Cabinet and by leading public officials. On several occasions recently he has given out very important information of the work being done in his department, presenting it in a simple, straight forward style. Evidently Senator Loughheed recognizes that he is the servant of the people of Canada, and that they have a right to know what is being done with their money, and what the men they have employed to spend it and administer the departments are doing. Most of our Ministers and public servants are ultra-conservative in this respect, and refuse to give the people of Canada, through the press, the information they are entitled to have. In the case of most Ministers, the neglect to supply the press with important information of the progress of the work of their department is due to preoccupation or oversight. Others, however, are very uncommunicative to the press and difficult of approach, and quite overlook the fact that the correspondents at Ottawa represent the people of Canada, not the owners of their individual papers. We trust that Mr. Loughheed will not fall into the habit of some of his colleagues.—Financial Post.

Is your subscription to the Pioneer paid up?
We need the money.

Funeral of Earl Sexsmith

The body of Earl Sexsmith who was killed at Barkerville, B. C., as reported last week, arrived at Didsbury on Saturday morning last, the funeral taking place on Saturday afternoon. There was a very large attendance of friends of the family at the services at the home, the services both at the home and at the graveside being conducted by Rev. D. H. Marshall. A large quantity of beautiful wreaths and bouquets were sent, amongst them being a wreath from King Hiram Lodge, A. F. & A. M., fleur de lis from the Boy Scouts, wreath from the Presbyterian Sunday School, and others.

Will Have Good Crops

It is almost an assured fact now that this district is going to reap one of the biggest crops of excellent grain ever grown in the district. There has been no frost so far and the extremely warm weather of the last few weeks has made a wonderful change in the grain. Cutting is becoming general all through the district and while in some places there is trouble in getting the binder to work on account of the moisture in the land this is not very general.

The farmer who has grain as well as stock to sell will come into his own this year and consequently this district is favored above those who are depending upon grain alone.

Berlin Citizen Meets Awful Death

Berlin, Ont., Aug. 30.—Solomon H. Brubacher, a prominent citizen here, secretary treasurer of the Dominion Button company, met with a tragic death some time Friday night, which was not discovered until Saturday night when his family returned from Muskoka. The body of Mr. Brubacher was found in the bath room, literally cooked by boiling water squirting from a leaky pipe above the gas heater. It was evident that he had been asphyxiated by gas fumes from one of the two heaters in the room, one for warmth and the other for water heating purposes and had been overcome before he could escape. His body had been exposed to the shower 24 hours. He was 51 years old, and was formerly one of the foremost football players in Canada.

Lines on Seeing the First Crocus

Beautiful flower with petals so blue,
(Would I had faith and courage like you;
Long have you lain in the cold and the gloom,
Sun-kissed you burst into beautiful bloom.
Since you have courage why should I despair,
Though ever burden'd with sorrow and care;
Though chilly and weary with waiting so long,
The springtime is coming with laughter and song.
After the winter has gone from the earth,
You rise as an emblem of purer birth;
After a season of sorrow and pain,
My heart will rejoice in the sunshine again.

Garner's Bakery

Didsbury Bread

14 LOAVES FOR \$1.00
7 LOAVES FOR 50c
2 LOAVES FOR 15c

Cakes Made to Order

Phone 27

JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM PROPERTY NEAR DIDSBURY, ALBERTA

PURSUANT TO Judgment and Final Order for Sale there will be sold by J. Norman Paton at The Rosebud Hotel in the Town of Didsbury in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday, the 18th day of September, 1915, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

The Northeast quarter of Section 7, Township 32, Range 5, West of the Fifth Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, subject to the reservations and conditions in the grant from the Crown or in the existing certificate of title.

The Vendor is informed that this property consists of 160 acres of land, of which 145 acres are good arable land, and 15 acres of low land. The property is fenced on three sides, with a three rail fence and spruce posts. The soil is a black loam with clay subsoil averaging approximately 12 inches in depth. The property is watered by a small creek on the west side of the farm. The nearest railway station to the property is Olds or Didsbury a distance of 28 miles. The buildings on the property consist of a frame house 16 x 20, with a kitchen 16 x 16, a frame barn 18 x 24, and a hen house 10 x 12. There is no cultivation on the land this year.

The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid. Terms of payment will be 10% cash on the day of the sale and the balance within sixty days thereafter without interest, or in the alternative, 10% cash on the day of sale, \$400 within sixty days thereafter without interest and the balance to be assumed by a mortgage repayable in four equal annual instalments with interest at 8%.

Other terms and conditions are the standing conditions of the Supreme Court of Alberta, as settled by the Master in Chambers.

Further particulars may be had from MESSRS. GRIESBACH, O'CONNOR & COMPANY, Solicitors, Edmonton, Alberta, or from W. A. Austin, Solicitor, Didsbury, Alta.

Dated at Edmonton this 14th day of August, 1915.

LAURANCE J. CLARKE,
Clerk of the Supreme Court of Alberta,

Approved
"A.Y.B." Calgary

In the Estate of John Pearson, Late of Los Angeles, California, one of the United States of America, Farmer, Deceased

NOTICE IS hereby given that all persons having claims upon the Estate of the above named John Pearson, who died on the 23rd December, 1914, are required to file with the undersigned Solicitors for the administratrix of his Estate by the 30th September, 1915, a full statement duly verified of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the administratrix will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to her notice.

DATED this 26th August, 1915.

LENT, JONES, MACKAY & MANN,
Grain Exchange Building,
Calgary, Alberta.

Lost, Strayed or Estray ads. \$1 for four insertions in the Pioneer--they bring results.